The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1872. NUMBER 159.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A mass meeting of the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke in this city is announced for Jan. 30.

Count Von Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador, has gone to Berlin, to receive the Order of the Black Eagle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A cable despatch says that the sentiments of The O'Donoghue have led him to resign his seat in Parliament, because of his opposition to the Home Rule movement.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The tenants of the Prince of Wales yesterday congratulated him on his recovery.

The Times says that the Americans, by the light of their experience in the cases of the steamers Florida, Hornet and Virginia, must see that the suppression of illegal equipments by England during the war was prodigiously difficult. It is stated that the Fenian raids in Canada were not always so promptly or effectually checked.

Consul-general Badeau writes to the Times to correct an error in that journal, in stating that the late General Halleck captured Memphis and Fort Pemberton.

The brig Jessie Lowe was boarded near Calais, France, on Thursday, by some French fishermen, and was found to be abandoned, although she was in good condition. It is expected that a mutiny occurred on board, that the Captain was murdered, and the crew left to escape. In consequence of nothing having been heard from the vessel, it is feared that they were drowned.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Budget Committee of the Assembly is understood to be in favor of creating an additional sinking fund of 200,000,000 francs.

The Committee on Education will report in favor of allowing all persons properly qualified the right to practice, and prefer no penalties.

Delegates from the principal commercial centres of France are coming to Paris to hold a meeting of protest against the proposed duties on imports of raw material.

The Tariff bill submitted to the Assembly on yesterday imposes the following duties: On wool, 30 francs per 100 kilogrammes; cotton, 4 francs; seeds, from 15 to 7 francs; copper, 15 francs; cheese, from 15 to 12 francs; hops, 60 francs.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Cremer, who was on trial charged with shooting a Prussian spy at Dijon, has been acquitted.

The Assembly Committee on Army Reorganization has agreed to recommend the adoption of a law that soldiers unable to read and write at the expiration of their terms of service shall remain in the army until they have acquired those accomplishments.

Gen. Cathineau, late of the Pontifical army, arrived recently at Montpelier. His presence there provoked some hostile demonstrations. The timely interference of the authorities only prevented a riot.

Russia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A special from Washington says: "The Gortschakoff letter is regarded by high officers here as a direct appeal in behalf of the President and Secretary of State, and likely to lead to serious results. The country need not be surprised if Curtin, our Minister to Russia, is peremptorily ordered to demand his passports, and the Russian *Charge d'Affaires* here supplied with his, in order that the latter may take his departure from the United States."

West Indies.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The Spanish man-of-war Fernando, which has lately been watching the steamer Virginia at Aspin wall, arrived to-day. The Captain Colonel of Augustin Figueroda surrendered at Bayamo yesterday.

LOUISIANA.

Continued Political Excitement at New Orleans—Speech by Governor Warmoth—A Threnos by General Emory.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The announcement that Messrs. Carter and Lynch would demand admission to the Mechanic's Institute this morning caused intense excitement. Before the consideration of a proposition of this kind was entered into, it was understood that the Governor should be informed of the action. Accordingly, Messrs. Carter and Lynch, with Canal as escort, marched in a body, and continued to increase until 12, by which time it extended several squares. As it moved along, the head of the line, which came down Canal street to Dryades, where they halted, and sent into the House a committee, consisting of Messrs. Carter, Lynch and Speed, members of the House. They were not admitted to the floor of the House. Instructions were given to the door-keeper to admit Messrs. Moss and Geddes as members, but not to admit Mr. Lynch. The House, finally, after some consultation among the members, refused to receive them as members from the Carter faction, or to receive any communication from Mr. Carter, when they did not recognize as the Speaker, nor a member, a Committee. The latter returned to their friends, who were waiting on Canal street the result of their interview. Instructions had been given not to admit Carter and all members to the building, but it was stated by the Governor's friends that the Carterites would not be allowed on the floor of the Senate. Considerable excitement was the consequence of the Metropolitans from the State House, which was also refused. They then retired to the building No. 207 Canal street, stating they would meet and adjourn from day to day until their rights could be obtained. About 2,000 persons assembled in front of the Carter glass, and a speech was made. The Metropolitans and militia, in strong force, armed as infantry, still occupy Dryades street and the buildings adjacent to the Mechanic's Institute. When Carter's demands were refused, many persons shouted, "Let's go on, anyhow." Colonel Carter advised against such action.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Evening—There were two Committees from the Carter faction to the Mechanic Institute to-day—one to the House, and one to the Governor. The one to the Governor is handed in a communication as follows:

To His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth:

SIR—The undersigned, members of the Legislature from the parishes and State represented in the House of Representatives by members who were not allowed access to the hall of the House of Representatives, on the 11th inst., by reason of the use of intimidation or molestation from armed men, we, as a Committee of said House, do now deem it proper to inform your Excellency, respectfully, that the police be removed from the building now occupied by the Metropolitans, and that the peace, dignity, and honor of the State be preserved in the name of the forces; and we do hereby request you to carry out the object of restoring a good digestion, and give tone and vigor to the stomach and bowels, which are essential to health. The very first dose cannot perform this result, but a few days' persistence will surely and permanently restore the liver to healthy action, and secure the utmost and most perfect health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price, $1 per bottle.

Lake Fills. These pills clear the complexion, and bring the rose to the cheek. They are purely vegetable, and perfectly harmless in any climate, and may be taken at all times without exposure. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents per box.

To Dyspeptics.

Those who suffer from Sick Headache, Nervousness, Constipation, Flatulency, Want of Appetite, Low Spirits, Bad Breath, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, Back, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness after Eating, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Sallow Skin, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, Eruptions, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be quickly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases. They have no equal. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are purely vegetable, and perfectly harmless in any climate, and may be taken at all times without exposure. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents per box

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ST WILLIAM ID KENDOOT & CO.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, Thirty-ninth. Cheap for cash. Apply to Millard-av., 100x150 feet, corner South Water-st. Millard-av., 100x150 feet, corner Thirty-ninth-st. Millard-av., 50x150 feet, near Thirty-ninth-st. Millard-av., 50x150 feet, corner of South Water-st. Millard-av., 50x150 feet, corner Thirty-second-st. Wabash-av., 50x150 feet, near Thirty-ninth-st. Wabash-av., 50x150 feet, near Thirty-second-st. Washington-st., south side, east of Paulina. Washington-st., south side, west of Paulina. Washington-st., between Franklin and Market sts., $150 feet.

Wells-st., 44x66 feet, east of Wabash-av.
Clark-st., 100x100 feet, north of Van Buren-st.
Clark-st., 66x166 feet, near Polk.
Dearborn-av., 50x150 feet, corner of Erie.
North Clark-st., 44x66 feet, near Schiller.
Wabash-av., 44x166 feet, near Polk.
Wabash-av., 44x166 feet, north of Thirteenth-st.
North State, 50x80 feet, near Erie.
North Clark-st., 44x100 feet, near Jefferson.
Ohio-st., 22x100 feet, east of Clark.
Ohio-st., 22x100 feet, west of Jefferson.
West Madison-st., 66x198 feet, near Carpenter.
West Madison-st., 66x198 feet, near Centre-av.
Park-av., 50x100 feet, near Wood.
Superior, 50x127, near Case.
Superior, 50x127, near Cass.
Superior, 50x100, corner Cass.
Superior, 100x100, east of St. Clair.
Indiana-st., 25x100, near Cass.
Indiana-st., 24x124, corner Rush-st.
West Washington-st., 50x100, west of Halsted.
West Madison-st., 50x100, corner Jefferson.
South Water-st. or Central-av., 40x130.
Wells-st., between Monroe and Adams, 40x100.
Wells-st., between Madison and Monroe, 22x100.
Wallace, 50x80, north of Madison.
Wallace, 23 ft. one corner, 24 ft. one end.
North LaSalle, 40 ft. south of Schiller.
Wallace, 24x115, near Goethe.
West Lake, 50x100, near Jefferson.
West Lake, 50 ft. west of Reuben.
Canal, 24x124, corner of Mather.
Canal, 25x100, near Randolph.
Canal, 50x100, near Madison-st.
Michigan-st., 50x100 feet, east of Dearborn.
Michigan-st., 100x122 feet, corner of Dearborn-st.
Dearborn, south of Illinois, 25 feet.
Fourth-av., 20x101 feet, near Harrison.
Jackson-st., near Jackson, 25x100.
Randolph, near Dearborn, 25x150 feet.
T. D. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 84 and 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ABELL & HOTCHKISS, WEST Monroe st., 2-story and basement brick, $5,000.
Jefferson Park, brick residence, $8,500.
Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick, $6,000.
Indiana-av., 11-room house and lot near Twenty-sixth-st., cheap.
Western-av., house and 50-foot lot, low figure.
Indiana av., Pinecottage and lot 50x180, near Town by-sixth-st. a bargain.
Park-av., 12-room house near Paulina-st., $16,500.
Twenty-sixth-st., 2-story and basement brick, $7,500.
Michigan-av., 2-story marble front for $17,000, on easy terms.
West Washington-st., residence corner Ann-st., cheap.
Michigan-av., 100x180, near Fourteenth-st., at a bargain.
Indiana-av., 25 or 100x180, north of Thirtieth-st., cheap.
Wells-st., 40x80, north of Monroe-st.
Franklin-st., 24x80, near Madison-st.
Market-st., 24x80, near Adams-st.
Fifth-av., 22x80, corner of alley near Madison-st., a bargain.
State-st., 25 feet front, near Congress-st., cheap.
Wabash-av., 1 lot near Thirtieth-st., at $125 per foot.
Shoe store for rent near Washington-st.
West Lake-st., house and lot near Warren-av., $4,250, a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 48 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES AND LOT, 18x100 feet, southeast corner of Van Buren and Green-sts., annual rental, $1,500.
Lot 50x100 feet on Randolph-st., with buildings, near Masonic Temple.
50x100 feet north west corner of May and Fulton-sts., with lot of buildings.
75x125 feet corner of West Madison and Western-avs.
102x200 feet corner of Warren-av. and Franklin-sts., $125 per foot. Can be cut into four lots if improved.
66x166 feet on corner of Jackson and Franklin-sts., $500 per foot. Must sell this week.
Choice North Side property on lake shore at $100 per foot. North Clark-st., 66 feet front, $200 per foot; or 33x132 feet corner of Huron and Franklin-sts., $125 per foot. No cash for five years if improved.
Choice corner of Jackson and Franklin-sts., $500 per foot; or 33x132 feet, $125 per foot.
Choice North Side property on lake shore at $100 per foot. Clark-st., 132 feet, $200 per foot.
Wells-st., 132 feet, near Division, $100 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 66x132 feet, near Division, $100 per foot.
Dearborn-st., south side, east of Paulina.
Washington-st., south side, west of Paulina.
Washington-st., between Franklin and Market sts., $150 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Room 1, Welch's Building, Nos. 63 and 65 South Canal-st.:
40 feet on O'Brien-st.
40 feet on Kramer-st.
Several lots on Ogden-av. cheap, for a few days.
Several on Wells-st., near Madison.
72x130 on Wells-st., near Madison.
Several on Wells-st. a bargain.
82x116 corner State and Twenty-fifth-sts., very cheap.
Also the West Madison-st. property.
100x132 fronting Union Park.
82x125 fronting Bay Market place.
87x165 Canal-st., with building.
160 acres on Junction-av.
40 acres on Archer road, near Austin.
Parties wishing to invest will do well to call on us before doing so, as we have some of the best bargains in the city.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x180, WITH COTTAGE, THIRTY-fifth and Butterfield-sts. $2,700.
Lot 25x125, with cottage, Cornelia-st., near Milwaukee-av., $1,200.
Lot 50x100, with cottage, on Fairmans-st., near Milwaukee-av., $2,000.
Lot 25x100, two-story house, Meagher-st., near Union, $2,200.
Lot 100x100, cor. of Sixty-fourth and Butterfield-sts., $600.
Lot 32x123 in Hyde Park, on Allen-st., $180.
Lot 30x123 on Macedonia-st., near Milwaukee-av., $200.
Also, cottages on leased lots, and grocery stores in good location.
The above properties can be had at reasonable terms, and cheap. A. ROVATS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 8 Masonic Building, cor. Halsted and Randolph.

FOR SALE—Only $700 DOWN, COTTAGE 7 rooms, 20 feet lot, Oakley-st. near Fulton, $1,000. Cottage 6 rooms, Washington-av., near Robey-st., $1,600. Cottage 6 rooms, Lincoln-av., near Jefferson, $1,600. Cottage 6 rooms, Lincoln-av., near Randolph

REBUILDING BURNT CHICAGO.

The Mild Weather of Last Week Taken Advantage of by Builders.

Busy Times in the Offices of the Architects.

Progress of the Work of Restoring the North Division.

List of Buildings in Course of Erection--The Price of Materials.

The mild, dry weather of the past week has been exceedingly favorable to rebuilding. Buildings in progress have been pushed to the utmost, and, plans for new structures have been fully matured. The moist condition of the streets in the burnt districts has made labor and locomotion in some respects disagreeable, without impeding either. Sidewalks are being laid in sections here and there, but they are not as yet on any street continuous for half a dozen squares; but on the east side of Wabash avenue the walk is nearly unbroken from Harrison to Madison street. Workmen have fairly swarmed over the new buildings mentioned in our last report as being in progress, and about the ruins where building is about to be resumed. Every day the *debris* is attacked in new localities, and the masons commence operations upon foundations that are to be repaired, or replaced, and walls that are to be built anew. The offices of the principal architects are

BUSY AS OR INDUSTRY.

In no other places can the magnitude of the resurrection that is going on be so perfectly appreciated. Large clerical forces are employed, and the rooms are daily crowded with business men and capitalists. To its architects, as well as to the men of capital, Chicago must look for the restoration of its former beauty and grandeur. And by their works they must be known. Upon further inspection of architectural designs, the writer has no reason to change his opinions already expressed in regard to the general character and appearance of the structures which are to replace those destroyed by the fire. The architects bring to their new work not only the lessons learned from the great conflagration, the taste and culture of maturer years, but also the knowledge derived from architectural improvements made in other places. Therefore the buildings of the restored city will be of more solid structure, and chaste of design than those which they replace. We mean the more pretentious buildings, for many of the warehouses built of brick will for some years remain to show their unsightly fronts, like blotches upon the fair face of the city. There is scarcely one of the buildings which, before the fire, was not a disgrace to the locality in which it was situated, or tasteful in design, that is not to be immediately replaced. Many buildings of the grander are already in rapid progress toward completion.

ON THE NORTH SIDE

the destruction was most complete, and there the work of restoration is most difficult. There, more men were utterly and, it would seem, irretrievably ruined than in any other section of the city. But as with this region always, in a marked manner, the recuperative powers of our people. In that locality are innumerable shanties, and wood has also been largely used for the construction of permanent buildings within the fire-limits. But there are already numerous substantial buildings in process of erection, suitable to the resumption of the business formerly carried on north of the river, and extensive preparations are making for the immediate construction of others. West of Clark street the permanent wooden buildings are very numerous. East of that thoroughfare they are small, and evidently built with a view to speedy removal. Rebuilding is not as yet going on to any extent for a distance of more than half a dozen squares from the river. North of that limit the structures are scattering and diminutive.

MANUFACTURING.

Kirk's soap factory is again in operation upon the old site, and a commodious fire-proof building. Cyrus McCormick has resumed business in temporary buildings, and he is turning out a goodly number of reapers for the spring trade. Quite a number of manufacturing establishments have recommenced in frame buildings, of one or two stories, in the angle formed by Illinois street and the North Branch. Among them are the Globe Foundry, the Chicago Steam Engine Works, Marine Engine Works, A. L. Nimo & Co., Gregory & Hanna, horse carriages, carts, and ladder trucks, Northwestern Copper Works, and the North Side Planing Mill.

THE NEWBERRY ESTATE.

The Newberry estate lies between the North Branch and Wells street, extending many blocks north of Kinzie street. Most of the lots included within the limits of the addition are located in such a way as to command a very large number of the leases expiring on the 1st of May. The rent have various values, from six hundred to two thousand per annum. The line to but very few of the lots included within the limits of the estate has been transferred in fee simple. Most of the buildings were erected in fee simple. Most of the buildings were erected in fee simple. Most of the buildings were erected

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1872.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

It there be any person who believes that the future welfare of this city and its re building do not depend, in a great measure, upon the protection to be afforded to permanent buildings by a proper fire ordinance, such person ought to visit an Eastern city to purchase goods on credit, or to borrow money for improvements. The future character of our buildings depends upon the way in which the city offers to protect them by law, and on the way in which that law is enforced. There are but few buildings contemplated save those of a temporary character, and, so long as the city refuses to afford such protection, property-owners are justified, perhaps, in putting up the least expensive buildings they can. It is useless to expect that money will be risked, as heretofore, in substantial buildings, so long as the city will not enforce its fire ordinances. A number of the large buildings which adorned the city will not be rebuilt; the owners choosing to erect the ordinary structures, of the cheapest materials, so that, in case of loss, the injury shall be as small as possible. Persons visiting the city, and seeing the wooden buildings going up in all directions, are struck with surprise; but that surprise becomes intensified when they learn that such buildings are prohibited by law in one-half of the city, but that the city authorities either have permitted the erection of all these unlawful structures, or refuse to enforce the law against them. All through the districts covered by the fire ordinances, frame buildings, including many large warehouses, intended to remain until destroyed by fire, have been erected since October, and nothing has been said or done about it.

What are we to expect from this state of things? The expense of such a mode of doing business is enormous. It is not alone double and treble rates of insurance, amounting, in the aggregate, to an enormous tax, that we are subjected to by this indifference to a plain and imperative duty, but we are threatened with a loss of trade which will be fatal to Chicago. Our merchants, who have to pay increased insurance on buildings and stocks and who have to buy on unequal terms, will never be able to compete with other Western cities. Milwaukee, even, will be able to undersell us in our own markets. Those with whom we deal will not risk goods in the wretched buildings already going up, or even in better buildings surrounded by wooden structures for miles in each direction, or in a city where the Common Council refuses to afford reasonable protection to permanent improvements. We are practically taxing our city out of existence, and advertising that Chicago is to be, hereafter, a collection of wooden structures, and of unsubstantial brick structures of the most makeshift construction and materials. This is already the accepted opinion which prevails elsewhere, and the money which we expected, to invest in new buildings, is now, in some cases, peremptorily refused. If it be not addressing ears no longer open to reason, we again urge the Common Council to enact a prohibition of wooden buildings within the city limits, and to provide for the enforcement of the law, even if it require the dismissal of several of the present officers of the city.

CHICAGO AND THE RAILROADS.

The Railroad Committee of the Common Council has had a conference with the representatives of several of the railroads having, or desiring to obtain, entrance to the city. The proceedings of this conference were published quite fully in our issue of yesterday. The results have not yet been developed, the representatives of the railway interest, differing somewhat among themselves concerning the best method of getting into the city with their business, and being, apparently, unable to reconcile their views with those of the Aldermanic Committee on the subject. The plan of the Committee, as we understand it, is to restrict the railroads to three routes of entry, one for each division of the city, and each one to occupy, in width, the space of a block. The railroad people, *per contra*, claim that it would be a hardship, especially upon new corporations, to compel them to buy so much costly territory; that, in short, it would deter many of the proposed new railroads from coming to Chicago at all. At the same time, the established railway corporations avow a willingness to admit a reasonable number of new lines to share their right of way,—as many, indeed, as can use their tracks without jostling each other too seriously for successful working. The Michigan Central, for instance, voluntarily offers to take in two or more railroads upon its tracks; and the representatives of two of the new routes expressed, at the meeting referred to, their willingness to submit to an ordinance requiring the company getting the right of way along a given street to take in two others to share its franchise, to cross streets without permission from the city; but the municipal government, while stoutly maintaining its right in this respect, would not yield to the local clamor that is sure to arise along any street which it may be proposed to occupy for railroad purposes. The general good alone should be consulted. The private parties whose property may be damaged are amply protected by the laws of the State, which provide for the assessment of all such damages by a jury,—and juries do not usually evince any partiality for railroad corporations in settling such disputes.

As to the proposed sinking of railroads below the grade of the streets, it is undoubtedly practicable in the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, between the river and the lake, where the rails can be sunk eight or nine feet without interfering with the drainage of the city. It is also rendered especially desirable in that case, as the most important north and south thoroughfares of the city are now subjected to serious obstructions and dangers by reason of the railroad. In the West Division, the sewage system and other things would probably prove too serious obstacles to any subterranean plan.

It is to be hoped that other conferences will be held, of the nature of that reported by us yesterday, so that all the parties in interest can be heard from, and their respective claims considered. The Council has a very weighty duty before it in the settlement of this question, and one upon which all the light obtainable should be thrown.

THE USEFULNESS OF HEMP.

The refusal of the Court of Pardons in New Jersey to interfere with the sentence of death pronounced against George Botts, for the murder of "Pet" Halstead, is timely, and will go far toward compelling an observance of the rights and sanctity of human life. It is high time, everywhere, that more value should be attached to the use of rope as a cure for murder. It is stated that in New York City alone there were over three hundred murders committed last year, and yet but one judicial hanging is announced. In Essex County, during the same year, there have been but two trials for murder in the same time, because trials for murder in that county have been followed by conviction and hanging. What is true of Essex County and New York City is true the world over. The certain punishment of crime is its only preventive. Immunity from punishment offers a premium for its increase.

The memorable events in the criminal record of New York during the past week, culminating in the murder of the notorious James Fisk, Jr., at the hands of his companion in rascality, Edward Stokes, have attracted attention and comment throughout the entire country, and will probably to-day form the basis of many pulpit discourses. The efforts to attract sympathy for the one, and to condone the offence of the other, certainly mark a curious episode in our civilization. Are we lapsing into barbarism? The basis of civilization is a due regard for the rights of property, and a sacred observance of the rights of life. And yet we are bidden, even by a clergyman at the grave of Fisk, to sympathize with this man, who never respected the rights of property; and an organized effort is made to create a sympathy for the other, who has wantonly disregarded the rights of life. This is the rule of life in the rudest communities, where might makes right, and the possession of property and gratification of passion are not restrained by any sense of propriety or any conditions of law. If every man is to be allowed to judge of his own wrongs, and to measure out the degree of revenge he shall take for their invasion, what guarantee has society for its stability and order? Or, wherein do we differ from those barbarous nations with whom law and order are unknown, and right yields to force? And yet what has our civilization shown during the past few years but a constant succession of these events,—swindling, embezzlement, and stealing in every department of politics and commerce,—mistresses murdering paramours, men and women taking the punishment of marital infidelities in their own hands, and murders of every variety of fiendishness, perpetrated with almost perfect immunity from punishment? When men, by virtue of high social position and wealth, can commit these crimes and go unpunished, why should not those of the more brutal stamp—like Foster, the car-hook murderer—take courage and prey upon the community at will? In the immunity which has shielded these higher criminals, every low-browed ruffian and bully finds his license to shoot and steal, either upon his own account, or as the hired assassin of those who are too timorous to wreak their own revenge.

Hemp is still one of the indispensable raw materials of society. The gallows is a legitimate element of civilization when barbarism is getting the upper hand. Let once the Laura Fairs and Stokeses and Fosters and Bottses of society meet with their deserts, promptly and summarily, and we shall hear less in future of these desperate crimes. If they do not soon meet their deserts, crime will continue on the increase, until the honest indignation of the community fulfils the demands of justice by the operations of the Vigilance Committee.

The memorialized appointed by the Woman's Suffrage Convention, at Washington, to meet the grave and reverend Senators of the opposite sex, seem to have made a fatal mistake at the very outset. It had been previously arranged, by the Judiciary Committee that they would meet six of the members of the Convention, and listen to the memorial. When the time came, however, the agreement was scarcer to our business centre. We cannot afford to impose upon any of these proposed allies of Chicago such conditions as will have the effect to drive them away from us.

At the same time we must avoid the mistake which has often happened, especially in the early history of Chicago, of granting franchises in perpetuity to "soulless corporations," thereby subjecting our people to a species of thraldom difficult to tolerate. We should grant privileges only for a term of years, thereby keeping the grantees on their good behavior, as it were, and enabling the municipal interest to bring the adverse party to better terms whenever the period of its probation shall expire. It should be borne in mind, also, as is often asserted at public meetings, that "Chicago is yet in her swaddling-cloths," etc., and that any plan which merely answers the requirements of the Chicago of to-day will not answer for the Chicago of twenty, ten, or even five years hence.

As to depots for the twenty-five existing railway routes (narrowed to twelve at their convergence at Chicago), and for the fifteen which stand knocking at our gates, it is undoubtedly impracticable to consolidate their freight business into one, two, or half a dozen depots; but it should be made a condition of all future rights of way granted, that all reasonable accommodations should (independently of those now granted by the new Constitution and the statutes) be afforded by each road to all others for the expeditious and convenient transfer of freights. The system of passenger depots ought to do away with the most of the transferring business of omnibuses and coaches, and divert the enterprise and capital now embarked in that business to some more beneficent object than the tolling of the travellers who come to Chicago.

As to routes, it is perhaps impossible to narrow them down to three, but they need not be much more numerous than that. The lake shore, south of the river (already occupied), and the banks of the North and South Branches, are the most obvious and natural routes of railway traffic, for they can be spanned by viaducts and crossed by the traffic of the streets without much additional inconvenience beyond that which must anyway be incurred in crossing the river. There will be required, aside from these natural routes, one or two entrances from the west; and, probably, the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & Northwestern, would, with widening, be made adequate to the demands in this direction. These roads should be furnished with viaducts over every important thoroughfare which crosses them.

It is absurd for the representatives of incipient railroads to claim, as some of them did at the meeting of the Council Committee, that they have a right to cross streets without permission from the city; but the municipal government should not yield to the local clamor that is sure to arise along any street which it may be proposed to occupy for railroad purposes. The general good alone should be consulted. The private parties whose property may be damaged are amply protected by the laws of the State, which provide for the assessment of all such damages by a jury,—and juries do not usually evince any partiality for railroad corporations in settling such disputes.

As to the proposed sinking of railroads below the grade of the streets, it is undoubtedly practicable in the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, between the river and the lake, where the rails can be sunk eight or nine feet without interfering with the drainage of the city. It is also rendered especially desirable in that case, as the most important north and south thoroughfares of the city are now subjected to serious obstructions and dangers by reason of the railroad. In the West Division, the sewage system and other things would probably prove too serious obstacles to any subterranean plan.

It is to be hoped that other conferences will be held, of the nature of that reported by us yesterday, so that all the parties in interest can be heard from, and their respective claims considered. The Council has a very weighty duty before it in the settlement of this question, and one upon which all the light obtainable should be thrown.

THE USEFULNESS OF HEMP.

The refusal of the Court of Pardons in New Jersey to interfere with the sentence of death pronounced against George Botts, for the murder of "Pet" Halstead, is timely, and will go far toward compelling an observance of the rights and sanctity of human life. It is high time, everywhere, that more value should be attached to the use of rope as a cure for murder. It is stated that in New York City alone there were over three hundred murders committed last year, and yet but one judicial hanging is announced. In Essex County, during the same year, there have been but two trials for murder in the same time, because trials for murder in that county have been followed by conviction and hanging. What is true of Essex County and New York City is true the world over. The certain punishment of crime is its only preventive. Immunity from punishment offers a premium for its increase.

The memorable events in the criminal record of New York during the past week, culminating in the murder of the notorious James Fisk, Jr., at the hands of his companion in rascality, Edward Stokes, have attracted attention and comment throughout the entire country, and will probably to-day form the basis of many pulpit discourses. The efforts to attract sympathy for the one, and to condone the offence of the other, certainly mark a curious episode in our civilization. Are we lapsing into barbarism? The basis of civilization is a due regard for the rights of property, and a sacred observance of the rights of life. And yet we are bidden, even by a clergyman at the grave of Fisk, to sympathize with this man, who never respected the rights of property; and an organized effort is made to create a sympathy for the other, who has wantonly disregarded the rights of life. This is the rule of life in the rudest communities, where might makes right, and the possession of property and gratification of passion are not restrained by any sense of propriety or any conditions of law. If every man is to be allowed to judge of his own wrongs, and to measure out the degree of revenge he shall take for their invasion, what guarantee has society for its stability and order? Or, wherein do we differ from those barbarous nations with whom law and order are unknown, and right yields to force? And yet what has our civilization shown during the past few years but a constant succession of these events,—swindling, embezzlement, and stealing in every department of politics and commerce,—mistresses murdering paramours, men and women taking the punishment of marital infidelities in their own hands, and murders of every variety of fiendishness, perpetrated with almost perfect immunity from punishment? When men, by virtue of high social position and wealth, can commit these crimes and go unpunished, why should not those of the more brutal stamp—like Foster, the car-hook murderer—take courage and prey upon the community at will? In the immunity which has shielded these higher criminals, every low-browed ruffian and bully finds his license to shoot and steal, either upon his own account, or as the hired assassin of those who are too timorous to wreak their own revenge.

Hemp is still one of the indispensable raw materials of society. The gallows is a legitimate element of civilization when barbarism is getting the upper hand. Let once the Laura Fairs and Stokeses and Fosters and Bottses of society meet with their deserts, promptly and summarily, and we shall hear less in future of these desperate crimes. If they do not soon meet their deserts, crime will continue on the increase, until the honest indignation of the community fulfils the demands of justice by the operations of the Vigilance Committee.

The memorialized appointed by the Woman's Suffrage Convention, at Washington, to meet the grave and reverend Senators of the opposite sex, seem to have made a fatal mistake at the very outset. It had been previously arranged, by the Judiciary Committee that they would meet six of the members of the Convention, and listen to the memorial. When the time came, however, the agreement was ignored, and the whole Convention crowded in the corridor leading to the Committee-room, and became so noisy and turbulent that it became necessary to call in the police and eject them. This attempt to overwhelm the Committee *ri et armis*, and to carry its point by pressure of numbers, was an unfortunate one for the suffragists. But for the sad fact that every member of the Convention imagined herself to be the brains of the movement, and that the Judiciary Committee would never appreciate the movement in its entire length and breadth without a speech from each one, some headway might have been made. Had Mrs. Cady Stanton alone "interviewed" the Committee, and talked to them in her motherly way, there is no telling how soon the Senators might have yielded to her counsel. But the irruption of a mob of women, threatening to let loose a whole ocean of talk was too much for poor masculine nature, and the police had to be called in. *Ex uno, disce omnes.* If such things could happen in the green tree, what might not happen in the dry? If the women are to rush things in this way before they get the right of suffrage, what shadow or vestige of right would be left to poor masculine humanity is one of their post-suffrage rushes? It would require the combined military forces of the United States to guarantee protection to men. Meanwhile, our advice to the women-suffrage seekers is not to rush things.

PERSPICUITY IN BOTANY.

There is, at Washington, a political institution which styles itself the Department of Agriculture, which at present is presided over by the "Honorable Frederick Watts, Commissioner." In this Department there is a large force of assistant Commissioners, clerks, draughtsmen, botanists, and other officers, supposed to be skilled in the various branches of scientific agriculture. Until the 27th of last September, one Dr. C. C. Parry had held for years the office of botanist. This Dr. Parry had enjoyed quite a reputation in his peculiar line, and was in charge of the Botanical Gardens at Washington. He was, necessarily, in correspondence with all the botanists of the country, exchanging or distributing plants and seeds. When Commissioner Watts became the chief national agriculturist, he heard of Dr. Parry's correspondence, most of which probably was informal, and he sent him word, several times, that he (Parry) was not to send any more letters in his own name, but that he should remember that the Hon. Frederick Watts was the Commissioner, and that all letters written by Parry, relating to botany, should be written in the name of the Commissioner, and submitted to the latter for signature. This Parry tried to do; but one day sent with the other letters one addressed, perhaps to a friend, "My Dear Doctor," and signed "Yours, officially, C. C. Parry." This the Commissioner chose to treat as impertinence, and he and his chief clerk lectured and hectored the botanist sharply. Finally, Parry addressed the following letter to his superior:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1871. }

Hon. F. Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture:

SIR: In order to enable me to comply strictly with the regulations of this Department in regard to ordinary correspondence in connection with my official duties, I shall be grateful if I may be permitted to be furnished with written instructions on the following points: 1st. Should letters addressed to me personally, in the course of this Department, imparting or requesting information on botanical subjects, be answered and signed by me personally for the Commissioner, or in the Commissioner? 2d. In sending botanical specimens to be named, or in returning such as have been sent to me to name, should the accompanying letter be signed by myself as botanist, or by the Commissioner?

Having heretofore exercised my own discretion in this matter, with the desire to subserve the interests of the Department and to facilitate the business of my division, I desire to avoid any future misunderstanding, and therefore solicit written instructions on these points for my guidance. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES C. PARRY, Botanist Agr. Dept.

To this, Commissioner Watts, from his agricultural eminence, responded:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1871. }

C. C. Parry, Esq., Washington City, D. C.:

SIR: Your letter of this date to this Department will not be required after this date. I am, respectfully, FREDERICK WATTS,
Commissioner.

A number of botanists in all parts of the country united in a letter asking the reasons for the dismissal of Parry, and, after considerable correspondence, the Hon. Frederick gave his reasons, the principal of which is, that "Attention was drawn to letters written by Dr. Parry which I deemed objectionable because of his mode of expression, wanting in perspicuity, and not creditable to the Department."

Perspicuity is, therefore, a standard qualification of all subordinates in the Department of Agriculture; but, unfortunately for the Commissioner, the whole correspondence is published, with an appendix containing numerous citations from the literary works of Watts, and attention is invited to the perspicuity, or the want of it, which marks almost every sentence. Watts, being at the head of a national fraud, feels it to be his duty to preserve the unities of the Department.

The Reassessment Bill passed by the Legislature on Friday will prove very acceptable to the owners of property in the burned district. The buildings and the personal property on the burned district were assessed at their cash value, and this bill authorizes the remission of the taxes thereon. The bill places the decision of the amount of assessment to be abated in the hands of the Mayor, Comptroller, and Tax Commissioner. The duty is a plain one. The assessment upon the land will stand, while that of the buildings and their contents, less the value of the foundations, will be stricken out.

The bill has another most desirable provision, authorizing the Common Council to revise the appropriation ordinance passed in June last. Considering the fact that the amount of taxable property will be reduced one-third, and that the rate of tax has been reduced more than one-third, there is an urgent necessity for a reduction of the appropriations. The law requires that the appropriations shall in no case exceed the revenue to be collected from the tax levied. The reconstruction of the ordinance is, therefore, a matter of imperative necessity. As soon as the bill is approved by the Governor, the Council should repeal the ordinance of June 30, and enact a new one, within the limit of the reduced revenue of the city.

The Fisk tragedy closes with a humorous afterpiece in the shape of the funeral sermon preached at Brattleboro' by the Rev. Chaplain E. O. Flagg, who, we presume, is the minister to whom the Boston authorities refused the use of the Common on which to hold religious services for the benefit of the Ninth Regiment. After the sickening tide of mandlin sentimentality which followed the appropriate end of a scoundrelly career, we might have hoped that a reaction would have set in, and that the ceremonies at the grave would be arranged with a decent regard to good taste. But no; *Nil nisi*," etc., was never more literally adhered to. Mr. Flagg began his address by stating that he did not intend to utter "vituperative malice or fulsome praise." The first promise he very strictly kept by afterwards remarking that he would not speak at all of Colonel Fisk's faults. He then went on to say that the deceased was no common man; which, for the sake of human nature, it is to be hoped is true. And the Rev. Chaplain Flagg continued: "A great thing, a noble thing, and a true thing is not often appreciated in its time. Shakspeare was not fully appreciated during his life, nor had Colonel Fisk been during his." Death makes strange bed-fellows. The Prince of Brainstists and Prince of Erie have probably never been brought into such close quarters before. After this delicately-hinted compliment to Shakspeare, the orator proceeded to develop a new thought by declaring that "Assassination was the meanest thing in the world, and ought to be put down by legislature;" and finally ended by urging each man to remember his duty to the dear old Ninth, to his country, and to his God. When we remember how punctiliously the deceased soldier fulfilled his duties to his country and his God, the beauty and appropriateness of the peroration cannot but be acknowledged.

The North Missouri Railroad, now styled the "St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern," seems to have fallen more or less under Chicago influence. At the recent election of officers, Mr. T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, was chosen President. The Directors of the Company are: Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Road and President of the Pennsylvania Company; J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company; T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton Road; J. J. Mitchell, Director of the Chicago & Alton Road; Adolphus Meier, Vice President of the Kansas & Pacific Railway; William M. McPherson, St. Louis; James B. Eads, St. Louis; James B. Britton, St. Louis; Solon Humphreys, New Jersey; Joseph E. Jamison, New York.

NEW YORK.

Some Points on the Late Jim Fisk.

Civic and Municipal Reform Discouraged---The Custom House Investigation.

The Democratic Candidate for President---David Davis or Stephen J. Fields.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

I have just returned from New York, where I went to get the spirit of the Custom House investigation, and was interested, besides, in the fate of Fisk.

NEW YORK.

It is marvellous to see the growth of that city, notwithstanding judicial, legal, and speculative debauchery there. Costlier mansions, new clubs, great new hotels, built up even to the gates of Central Park, new ferry-houses and railway-depots, bewildering extravagance of road equipages, theatres increasing in number two a year, and polyglot performances, teeming intellectual activity,—in short, the whole island of New York and the confronting shores are looming up more populously every day. Where are derived these fortunes? Where the money to achieve all these monuments? New York is to the whole country what Mr. George F. Train—a fool of faculties—said wittily of San Francisco: "The Pacific Coast," said Train, "is a sucked orange, and San Francisco is the sucker." New York is the sucker of the Continent, taking the lion's share of the manufactures, freights, duties, exchanges, immigration, and commerce which come to it. Although some of its city papers have been seeming to show that its real estate has, within five years, advanced in inferior ratio to some other cities, there is little doubt that it is steadily going up to be the first city of the modern world. It is so, already, in the confident buoyancy of ground property, the accumulation of appliances, and the unrivalled selection its capitalists possess for money-investments; and, if any of these things were to decline, it could still, like Paris, keep a vast population, and attract mankind by its versatile and princely frivolities. Other cities of the world have more capital, more art, and more caution; but none has more income, more patrons, and more growth. "We are bled by these commission merchants of New York," said a woollen manufacturer of Pennsylvania to me, "until the majority of us are ruined, and they become the owners of our mills; but where, besides, can we sell our good? We must either perish for want of trade, or be robbed by these fellows." Such is the view of the Continent. Other American cities are promising; this is!

ON FISK DEAD.

The advance of the speculative element in New York may *not* have reached high-water mark in Jim Fisk. There may be more Banquos to come. The signs are uneasy. Tweed is out of jail, bailed with his own plunder. Hall is at large. Sweeny goes scot-free. The newspapers which lately led municipal reform and the "Ring" in a crusade, are pleading Custom House frauds. It is still a question whether the Republican Legislature of New York will not become purchasable by Erie's pelf. The pendulum is swinging back from one height of party excesses to the excesses of the other. And it might appear, to an observer, that the deepest and largest of them all is now on the side of Fisk, and regards him as, in some sort, a martyr and a hero. This is the argument of the surviving Erie Ring: "If Fisk and Gould, backed by our Judges, had not seized and kept the Erie Railway, old Vanderbilt would have got it and controlled every railroad in New York State. He would then have raised the rates of tonnage, repealed the canal-toll law, and ruined trade and reduced the character of accommodations; whereas Fisk was a liberal man. Who ever put on such coaches and steamers, and supplied the public hands of ours with so much poor? He made the offices of the company a theatre where everybody could go, and he built other theatres with his steamings, for the glory of New York. He kept a whole regiment to receive Alexis, and drove a dray down the streets for our entertainment. There was a liberal man for you! But what have Vanderbilt and Drew ever done for the people of New York? The stockholders of the Erie Railroad are all Englishmen, and who cares whether they get dividends or no?"

This is very much like the current argument in favor of "Protection." We spend our money amongst ourselves, and only rob our Englishman. Thus Henry C. Carey and Horace Greeley find the noblest exponent of their system in the strong central and exclusive government of the lamented Fisk.

FISK AND THE SOCIALISTS.

The argument that Fisk did all this for the poor, and that things up another class,—the American Socialists. Socialism has very considerable proportions in America, and, in New York, Socialism is a good deal like the Parisian type. Fisk addressed it through his Sunday-night brass-band concerts, for which the way had been prepared by the Sunday German theatres and picnics, and that kept the immense mass and valuable property of the Erie Railway, its boats, shows, ballet and *bouffe* troupes, and *demimonde* balls which have insensibly worn the edge off the public sense of shame. The utmost efforts of Christian art and entertainment had done little to attract the young in a counter-way. Next, the Labor Reform, so-called, has struck its roots in our soil, abetted by men of the purity of George F. Train and the public talents of B. F. Butler; and a rich man in the Commercial Metropolis had, as an end, no friendship any more than Bill Sikes. He had confederates in guilt and women,—nothing more. Mortification set in upon his carcase almost immediately after receiving the wounds. All that his surviving chums and lawyers now seek is revenge upon Stokes; and the current feeling amongst good circles in New York is, that they will be disappointed.

It only needs, to show the diabolical example as set, to say that the Ninth New York Regiment, celebrated in the war for gallant conduct and coolness, is now looking around to find some person thief and profligate like Fisk to keep them again in clothes, drink, and bad examples.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SCRUTINY.

From this degraded life and violent end, it is but a small ascent in moral eminence to look into the great Custom House of the United States, where every day a standard of official morals is revealed in the presence of a Committee of Senators, scarcely higher than Erie Railway morals.

Merchants appear, one by one, to show that they are blackmailed, their books seized, their private correspondence ransacked, and their importions subjected to enforced storage and superfluous cartage.

Operatives and clerks appear to reveal barefaced smuggling and plunder by Inspectors and Weighers, and the assessment of political dues out of their wages with relentless regularity; while, in extremity, they even appear at political meetings with bludgeons in their hands to carry local feuds by violence.

Experts and old employes show that a large proportion of the revenue is stolen, and that it is impossible to collect it approximately under this political system of rewards and appointments, and that the thing is growing worse every year.

Thus, like two great Custom Houses of the North and South, respectively, at present appear, as never before, in the light of political castles, whence the clans issue and enter to overpower the people of the neighboring great city in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

In these examinations, the conspicuous braggart has been Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, a man long possessed of the capacity to be ridiculous, but lacking the opportunity heretofore. He appears to be the only notable exception to an inquiry which, to this time, is conducted with apparent fairness.

It may be said, however, that we shall not get this evidence out. Has the question ever been asked whether persons in higher position have part in the General Order abuses, and whether Leet and Stocking are not merely the ostentatious and advanced sign-board with inferior emoluments?

SOLUTION OF FEDERAL CORRUPTION.

The following is the statement of a distinguished New York Democrat, made to me in private conversation only yesterday. The events will either develop or disprove it.

"The Reform agitation against Tweed and Tammany," said this acute observer, "has gained more headway than the Administration of Republicans like, it is now sweeping over party limits and redressing the matters of Civil Service, Custom House, and Post Office patronage. It will mow down the Republican abuses, and the parties again on a more equal plane by equalizing the indignation against both of them. The New York *Times* is now protesting against uncovering Federal frauds, and all the advantage it got in the Tweed exposures is in attacking it. —the TRIBUNE, is more independent, picking it up and taking the lead. There never was any comparison between the years anyway. The equated, yesterday, and was signed by every one to whom it was presented. There can be no question that public sentiment is against the extension of the limits. This remonstrance was got up on the strength of the rumor that an endeavor would be made to have the act of Congress amended so as to permit the taking of a block west of Wells street, which would add a certain real estate speculation. We have reasons to believe, however, that no such movement has been attempted, or is likely to be. We understand that District Attorney Glover is preparing the documents to proceed with the condemnation of the remaining four fifths of the block on which the Custom House now stands.

There seems to be a great difference of opinion as to whether the proposed new Government buildings will add greatly to the value of the property in the vicinity. Some think they will, while others think that as the buildings will stand back from the street, and be surrounded by a high iron fence, with a broad walk around the Court-House square, the whole circumference of the block would become only a back-stand. The buildings are to be completed by the contractor for construction, and during that time at least, would be of no advantage to any particular neighborhood.

MADISON STREET

is apparently getting the start of every other street in the business district of the South Division. This is not only apparent, but real, and likely to prove a permanent advantage. Before the fire, the value of property in the business district was to a great extent established by the character of the buildings. In so small a district as that bounded by Van Buren and the river, as far as Wells, and Van Buren street, the difference in the value of ground was perhaps not any more due to its location, than to the character of the buildings surrounding it. A well-built neighborhood drew good business, and this paid good rents, and made a basis for values. Poorly-built and fire-trap buildings, both good and bad, were swept off by the fire, it equalized to a great extent, the value of ground in the whole district. Wells street was made just as good as LaSalle or Washington, and Market street just as valuable as Wabash avenue. In this situation, the thing that would determine which should be the most valuable was the erection of the most and the best buildings. Randolph, Madison, and Washington streets had some advantage because they had horse-car lines, but under ordinary circumstances, this has as often been an embarrassment as an advantage. Even in their present condition, nearly all the streets are almost impassable on foot, and a horse-car line is no advantage, but, as mentioned before, the erection of the most and the best buildings and the completion of them in advance of those on other streets, would give a very far toward making any neighborhood where this was done a permanent "centre of trade." This is what has been done, to a great extent, in the west part of Madison street. What is known as the "Farwell movement" first carried a considerable portion of the trade from its old location westward, to about the junction of Market and Monroe streets, but Madison street being the best business street of the West Division, the effect of the "Farwell movement" was to help Madison street more than it did Monroe. Already there are five banks on Madison street between Wells street and the river. Before the end of May, it will have an enormous retail dry goods establishment on the corner of Madison and Market, and various other establishments in its vicinity. These will be located on the same street before spring. It may be said that these are only temporary locations, but they will at least be sufficiently permanent to fix the character of the street as the principal thoroughfare through which the population of the West Division will have access to the centre of the city. Eventually, Wabash avenue will be the finest promenade and fancy retail street in the city, but the bulk of the population of the West Side will find its access to it through Madison street, which a year hence will, probably, be more valuable than it was before the fire. Before the destruction of the building on the southeast corner of Madison and Clark streets, the occupant, Lattner & Co., paid a higher rent than was paid for any similar store-room in New York. But even over this, a National Bank in the city offered a large bonus for the stand. An estimate of the former value may be formed from the fact that the occupant referred to usually retailed between $600 and $900 worth of cigars some per day. Madison street, in fact, now penetrates the most populous and wealthy portion of the West Division. The Blue Island line, which also runs into the city, diverges to the most rapidly growing quarter of the city. If the people that come into the business centre along these lines find Madison-street is now *en route* probable) the shops and stores appropriate to the business centre of the city, their trade will be done there.

THE NORTH SIDE.

Anyone who has not been on the North Side for a month or two will be astonished at the amount of work that has been done there in that time, in the way of rebuilding. More than half the frontage on Clark and Wells streets, and other streets between Chicago avenue and the river, has been filled up with buildings. But they are all of wood. Hundreds and hundreds more houses are being erected in all parts of the North Division, but all of wood, inflammable pine wood. It reminds one of Cheyenne or Julesburg, or some of those other ephemeral towns that seemed to have sprung up at the terminus during the progress of the Pacific Railroad. The fact that they were permitted to build of wood,—is, of course, the reason why so much has been accomplished by the owners of North Side property. But the advantage of so great progress is balanced by the fact that the results of so much work are swept away in a few hours by a spark of fire and a gale of wind.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

continues moderately active, as will be seen by the aggregate value of transfers recorded during the last week.

The south-west corner of Madison and Fifth-avenue, 45x80 feet, has just been leased for $3,000 per annum, which is 6 per cent on a valuation of $50,000. The lessees are to erect there a building to cost about $40,000.

TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The aggregate value of city and suburban property transferred during the week was as follows:

	No. of trans'fers.	Aggregate value.
Within the city limits	94	$607,483
North of city limits	1	4,100
South of city limits	10	95,550
Totals	104	$667,278

Instruments filed for record Saturday, Jan. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

First st, between Wood and Paulina sts, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $800.

Fourth av, n e cor of Harrison st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 5 and 6 in Block 24, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. 30, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

Seward st, s of Eighteenth st, e f, 25 ft to Blair st, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $2,000.

Seward st, s of Eighteenth st, e f, 25 ft to Blair st, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 2 of Hirsh's Lots 4, &c., in Block 11 of Elston's Addition, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $800.

Wabash av, s w cor of Harmon court, s f, 40x165 ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 30, 1871; consideration, $27,000.

Lots 28 and 31 in Block 83, School Section Addition, being on Franklin st, opposite Charles place, running to river, dated Dec. 30, 1871; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 30, 32, and 33 in Block 29, School Section Addition, being on Franklin st, opposite Charles place, running to river, dated Dec. 26, 1871; consideration, $67,500.

Cybourn av, n w of Webster av, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $400.

Wabash av, 100 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 50x120 ft, dated Nov. 29, 1871; consideration, $24,000.

Lot 81 in Block 1 of Smith's Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Sept. 26, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Harbine st, between Campbell and Robey sts, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 5; consideration, $400.

Harbine st, between Campbell and Robey sts, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 5; consideration, $400.

Lot 9 in Block 2 of e f of s, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,000.

Liberty st, bet Halsted and Union sts, s f, 25x70 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 42, of Block 2, in Block 42, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $1,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS

Lot 7, in Block 1, of Hall's lots 1 and 2, in Kerfoot's n 1/2 Sec 1, 35, and 13, dated Aug. 24, 1871; consideration, $400.

Lot 6, in Block 1 of Hall's lots 1 and 2, in Kerfoot's n 1/2 Sec 1, 35, and 13, dated Aug. 24, 1871; consideration, $400.

50 lots in Hall's lots 1 and 2, in Kerfoot's n 1/2 Sec 1, 35, 13, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 16, in Block 2 of Hawvetter's e f Sec 4, 39, 14, dated Sept. 12, 1871; consideration, $500.

The Calumet Dam.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I read the letter of "J. F." in your issue of this morning, on the subject of the Calumet Dam, together with your remarks accompanying the same. There is no question as to this dam being a great nuisance. Just before the Great Fire, I addressed a note to the Assistant Superintendent of the Canal, calling his attention to the fact that our State authorities had promised to remove this dam so soon as the water was let into the Canal on the Lake-level. I was answered as follows: "Your communication will be laid before the Canal Commissioners at their first meeting." Would it not be more satisfactory to the people if the Canal Commissioners would make known their action or their intentions in this matter at an early day?

ISAAC R. HITT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.

REAL ESTATE.

The Movement of Manufacturing Establishments to the Southwest.

The Government Buildings---Prospective Values on Madison Street.

The New Wooden City on the North Side---Real Estate Market and Transfers for the Week.

Mention has been made from time to time of the movement of manufacturing establishments to the southwest quarter of the city. This movement is now becoming one of the most marked features in connection with real estate in the city. Within the past six months no less than four large manufacturing establishments, employing in the aggregate from three to four hundred men, have been located just south of Twenty-second street and east of Western avenue. A few weeks ago, also, the Northwestern Railway Company purchased a large piece of ground on the new slips on the north side of the South Branch, just west of Reuben street, for their object being to make there a place to transfer lumber from vessels to cars for the country, and also a place where agricultural implements, machinery, furniture, etc., etc., may be loaded into cars direct from the establishments of the manufacturers and distributed to all parts of the country. We also understand now that Peter Schuttler and McCormick & Co. have definitely concluded to move their establishments to the same vicinity. The great wagon manufactory of the one and the even greater reaper manufactory of the other will be located at the junction of Western avenue with the South Branch of the river. The concentration of so many important manufacturing establishments in that quarter cannot fail to dra

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Young Men's Christian Union—Facts About Mrs. Swissholm's Joining the Church.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day, Morning and Evening.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Young Men's Christian Union, at No. 812 Wabash avenue, have succeeded in engaging Prof. Leobowski to take charge of their class in French, which means for the first time on Monday evening next. The Union has the following classes: A French class conducted by Prof. Leobowski, whose reputation as a teacher is second to none; a shakespearean club, conducted by Rev. C. D. Noble, who is a loving and careful student of the great poet; a class in English literature under the care of Prof. David Swing; a class in German, taught by Rev. C. W. Wendte; a conversation class who are about to commence reading "Taine's English Literature;" and a class in vocal music, in charge of Mr. Fred. Root. There is also a chess club, and an association for amateur theatricals, composed of members of the Union. The Union thus offers to young people opportunities for culture and self-improvement such as have never before been afforded in Chicago. The annual membership fee, only $1, admits to all classes, and also to the use of the reading-room and library, which already numbers 1,500 volumes, and is increasing every day. In view of these facts, it is not surprising that the Union rooms are found to be too small for the crowds that throng them every evening.

JOINING CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Permit me to correct an error which places me wrong on the record in a matter on which I would not wish to be misunderstood. The city papers say that I "joined church" last Sabbath, creating the impression that then for the first time, I publicly expressed my adherence to the Christian faith. My parents joined me to the Reformed Presbyterian Church in infancy, by baptism, and I united with that Church in the spring of 1831, more than forty years ago. There has been no time since when I was not a member; and last Sabbath I only temporarily transferred my membership from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny, the Third Presbyterian Congregational Church, of Chicago, when I go home to my own State, I hope to go home, also, to my own Church; but, in the meantime, I may join here, if I do not find it to be inadvisable. I want, at all times, and in all places, to be counted among "those who love the Lord," and, for that reason, love their fellow-men, who word for humanity because the Master has made it a duty and a pleasure, and whose highest ambition is to follow Him among those who fall or most need Him.

Chicago, Jan. 13. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

EPISCOPAL

Calvary Church, Warren, near Western avenue, the Rev. A. W. Snyder, pastor. There will be services at the usual hours, morning and evening. Sunday School at 2:30 o'clock.

—Grace Church, Wabash avenue. The Rev. Dr. Locke will preach in the morning, and the Rev. H. N. Powers in the evening.

—Church of the Holy Communion, Burnside street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. The Rev. John Wilkinson, rector. Services morning and evening at the usual hours. Subject for the morning, "Marriage and Divorce."

—Immanuel Church, corner of Centre and Dayton streets. The Rev. Dr. Cooper will preach in the evening on "Enduring Monuments, or Names Written in Heaven."

—Trinity Church. The Rev. Dr. Sullivan will preach morning and evening in Central Hall. Evening subject, "Divine Dynamics."

—St. John's Church. The Rev. H.N. Powers will preach in the Union Park Congregational Church at 4 o'clock. Subject, "Retrospection—Lessons of Fatherhood and Eve."

—Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams streets. The Rev. C. W. Stocking will preach in the morning. In the evening he will deliver the first of a course of lectures on the Prayer-Book. Subject, "Liturgical Worship."

—All Saints Church, corner of Carpenter and Fourth streets. The Rev. W. J. Johnstone will officiate, morning and evening.

METHODIST.

Michigan Avenue Church, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. Preaching, morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. R. D. Sheppard. Evening subject, "James Fisk's Career."

—Park Avenue Church, corner of Sidney street. The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach twice.

—Maxwell Street Church. Preaching in the morning by Dr. J. M. Reed, and in the evening by Dr. W. C. Dandy.

—Centenary Church. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Fowler, will preach morning and evening.

—Grace Church, corner of La Salle street and Chicago avenue. Preaching in the morning by the Rev. C. H. Tiffany, formerly pastor of the church.

—Grant Place Church. Preaching, morning and evening, by the pastor, the Rev. E. M. Boring.

—Ashland Church, corner of Langley street and Egan avenues. Regular services, morning and evening, by the pastor, the Rev. G. Truesdell.

—The regular services of the First Church have been resumed in the new chapel, corner of Clark and Harrison streets. Preaching, morning and evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. Preaching, morning and evening, by the pastor.

—Memorial Church. Professor Hyde will preach in the morning on "The Treasure of Christian Duty," and at 4 o'clock, on "The Mediator." No evening services at present.

—Lincoln Park Church. The Rev. C. E. Sumner, pastor. Services at 10:30 in Emanuel Church, corner of Centre and Dayton streets.

—Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. Joseph E. Roy. Sabbath-school and evening. Evening subject, "Free Public Library."

—Union Park Church. Preaching in the morning by the pastor, the Rev. C. D. Helmer. Preaching in the evening by the Rev. T.K. Beecher.

—South Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. C. M. Tyler, morning and evening.

ENGLARIAN.

Church of the Messiah, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The Rev. C. A. Staples will preach in the morning. No evening service.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at the Third Church in the morning; at Murray Chapel at 2:30 o'clock, and the residence of W. C. Dow in the afternoon, on "The Wages of Sin."

—Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin. The Rev. C. A. Staples will preach in the evening, on "The End of a Bad Life."

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach in the Unitarian Church, at Winnetka, in the morning, and at Hyde Park, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-ninth streets, in the morning.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Professor Swing will preach, this morning, at Standard Hall.

—Reunion Church, Mitchell street, near Throop. Dr. Van Doran will preach in the morning, and Dr. Van Doran in the evening. Seats in this church will be rented to-morrow evening.

—The Rev. W. C. Young, pastor-elect of the Fullerton Avenue Church, will preach this morning and evening.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of the Redeemer. The Rev. J. S. Dennis will preach in the morning. No evening service. Conference meeting Wednesday evening.

—St. Paul's Church, corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue. The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "The Rev. Mr. Hepworth's Renunciation."

BAPTIST.

Second Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. The Rev. J. W. Goodspeed will preach morning and evening.

—Union Park Church, Florence McCarthy, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. C. D. Noble will preach, at 11 o'clock, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, and at Cairns' Hall, corner of Wood and West Lake streets, at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There will be services at the Advent Chapel, on Green street, near Madison, morning and evening, by F. Burr, the pastor. Evening subject, "Destiny of the Wicked."

—Mr. Lyman C. Howe will lecture in the West Side Opera House, at 10:30 o'clock, on Spiritualism.

—Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street. Services morning and evening.

—There will be a praise meeting at the West Side Opera House, this evening, conducted by Ira D. Sankey, D. L. Moody will preach.

—D. L. Moody will preach in the North Side Tabernacle, corner of Wells and Ontario streets, this morning and evening.

—Mr. Jesse Hoyt Holmes will deliver the seventh sermon in the course before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Standard Hall, this evening.

—The Rev. C. D. Stowell will preach in the Liverpool Street School House, Lake View, this morning.

SUBSTANTIAL DONATIONS.

Acknowledgment of Cash Contributions to the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois.

The lady Supervisors of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois gratefully acknowledge the following cash donations to the Hospital, viz: from J. B. Rice, J. Irving Pearse, H. S. Monroe, Isaac N. Hardin, R. E. Goodell, R. B. Mason, Fred. W. Peck, Mrs. P. F. W. Peck, H. S. Peck, S. B. Howes, Samuel L. Clemens, Mrs. A. C. Rand, each $25; Dr. A. K. Jackson, George M. Pullman, Mrs. Jessie Whitehead, each $100; Scranton, Pa., Relief and Aid Society, $200; Chas. E. Cheney, A. G. Van Schaick, Prairie du Chien, each $50; E. E. Hundley, S. H. Pierce, Geo. S. Jones, S. Holmes, Jr., Mrs. C. Seaverns, T. H. Patterson, Mr. Gardner, Bolivia & Simpson, each $10; L. A. Gadey, Dr. H. R. Storer, each $20; Chas. Macalaster, $30; Dr. Forrester's Church (Aurora), $34.84; C. Brodhead, $5; cash, $2; J. H. Mandeville, Mrs. Cottrell, each, $5. Also, the following donations of miscellaneous articles: Blake, Whitehouse & Co., 5 tons coal; J. H. Gemrig, surgical instruments; D. W. Kalbe, surgical instruments; Galvano-Faradic Co., electro-magnetic machine; Otis & Reynolds, surgical instruments; C. G. Udell, crop-ladder; P. O. Neil & Son, crockery; A. D. Waldron, 2 tons coal; Ladies' Union Relief Society of Aurora, bedding, towels, napkins, etc.; R. Higley, crockery; Tillotson Bros., deduction on bill, $10; Day & Fletcher, kitchen utensils; Biles & Sharp, drugs and medicines; Shedden & Co., surgical instruments; Mrs. H. B. Horton, furniture; Powers & Weightman, drugs; Mrs. Jas. H. Rees, bedding, carpet, and furniture; Mrs. L. H. Rees, carpet, bedding, and furniture; Mrs. Fernando Cowe, 1 barrel flour; Mrs. W. G. Mead, furniture, crockery, stoves, tables, and preserves; Mrs. William Adams, jellies and preserves; Mrs. Isaac W. Thompson, bedding and furniture; Mrs. Mansfield, use of pictures and furniture; Mrs. C. P. Watson, use of furniture; Young Ladies' Missionary and Relief Society of Christ Church, comforters, bed-ticks, and provisions; Mrs. A. C. Rand, sheeting; unknown, 2 dozen cans; Mrs. J. M. Marshall, flour and provisions.

This institution is open for the gratuitous treatment of the special diseases of women, at No. 171 Calumet avenue. Application for admission may be made to Dr. J. G. Brown, at the same place.

The lady Supervisors earnestly solicit donations of money, furniture, crockery, beds and bedding, carpeting, and supplies of all kinds. They may be sent to the care of Mrs. Corinna Severns, Acting Treasurer, at the Hospital.

Fire Ordinance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While Chicago is delaying to put in practice the great lesson of our calamity, in the erection of suitable Fire Limits, great injury is being done to our most material interests. The weakness of the delay has already wrought much harm. If the advocates of the opposite policy, who professes to read solid tokens of reconstruction in these rapidly rising wooden buildings, could raise their vision high enough to see the real effect of what is doing, and what has been done since the fire, the needed measure would pass without opposition. Instead of finding reason to rejoice that several thousand wooden buildings, designed to be of permanent character, have been built on the North Side in the last two months, it would be discovered that property in the North Division would to-day be worth from 25 to 50 per cent more than it is, if there was not one building standing in that quarter of the city between Wells street and the lake shore. This would give a substantial promise that we were preparing to rebuild right, and build a city instead of a straggling village.

The writer has, within the past two or three weeks, had an excellent opportunity to ascertain the views of solid men in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, who are solidly interested, or desire to be so, in Chicago. The first question asked with regard to our city has been, "How about your Fire Limits?" There is disappointment expressed on all sides that we are not ready instantly to adopt a strong, broad Fire Limit scheme. It should have been reached in the first month after the fire. These inquirers are looking to the safety of their interests. Many residents abroad, who own property here, declare that they are not ready to make large investments in buildings to be surrounded by contiguous fire-traps. Many desire to embark large means in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, but will hold off until this "extra hazardous" aspect is removed.

Our community and our Common Council need to give these facts instant consideration. If the clamor of cheap demagogues, and the mistaken and narrow views of those who age studying only temporary, narrow interests, are to prevail, Chicago will be injured to the extent of untold millions, and only rebuild to have disaster repeated.

R. M. S.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Learned Dr. Johnson was accustomed to say, "Madam, I do not so much require instructing as they did *reminding*." Acting upon this truism, we presume to *remind* a very numerous class in this community that Dr. S. S. Fitch, of No. 329 West Washington street, is the fortunate practitioner of a method for catarrh and throat diseases, which is fast gaining for him a widespread and well-deserved popularity.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic made. Sold by Druggists. Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Snyder and Barbour Dispensing Chemists—No. 1 Wabash-av., Palmer-house block, prepare Rose Cold Cream for chapped hands, face, lips, etc., that has no equal. To be convinced, try it.

The Courant, Berlin, Wis., says:—For purity and strength we never saw anything equal to Dr. Price's cream baking powder and special flavorings. None others are used in our family.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Neuril, Cures Neuralgia without fail.—Sold by all Druggists. Fuller & Fuller, Wholesale Agents.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The money market, both here and in the Eastern cities, is easier than at the close of last week, and as far as the immediate future can be foreseen now, the prospect favors an almost plethoric condition of the market before the end of the month.

There is an active demand for money in this market, but country bank balances with their correspondents here are large, and nearly all the banks would be glad to increase their loans if the right kind of short time paper was offered. There are some indications that country banks in various parts of the grain-raising districts are preparing to carry grain in store at the various interior towns. If this course should be adopted to any considerable extent, it would furnish employment for Chicago bank capital to almost the same extent as if our warehouse facilities had not been diminished by the fire. If, however a large amount of grain should go from the field to be held in new Buffalo, it would be carried by New York capital, and, practically, Chicago would lose just that much of this year's crop trade.

Notwithstanding the speculation in gold was galvanized into a temporary activity a week or two ago, the price has declined, and is now weak. This is the busy season of the year when, in consequence of large exports of cotton and other products, the price of gold usually declines for a month or two, and this year is no exception to the rule. The rumors in regard to the possible negotiation of new Government bonds also help to weaken the price.

The increasing ease in the New York money market encourage the speculation in railway stocks, and there has already been a rise of from 1 to 5 per cent in the last two weeks, with the prospect of as much more within the next month.

Exchange was sold between banks in this city to-day at sight, at $1,000 premium. The supply is very scant, and the most of the banks are shipping currency to New York. At the counter, banks sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at from 1-10 discount to par.

The clearings of the banks in this city for the week ending January 13:

Monday	$ 3,135,896.49
Tuesday	2,924,962.99
Wednesday	2,720,262.68
Thursday	2,849,267.59
Friday	2,831,886.60
Saturday	2,956,220.93
Total	$17,008,479.17
Last week	$17,206,971.54

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Gold weak at 108@108. Loans were made at from 3 to 7 per cent for carrying. The clearings were $32,000,000: the exports for the week about $670,000.

Governments were dull and firm.

The stock market was buoyant.

Money is commenced flowing in this direction, and the prevailing opinion on the street to-day was that money will be easy and stocks higher. The advance to-day from the opening quotations was from ½ to 2 per cent. The business was quite active for Saturday afternoon, and well distributed. The market closed strong, and generally up to the highest point of the day, with the principal dealings in Rock Island, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Wabash, Ohio, and New York Central.

The bank statement is favorable, and reflects the prevailing ease in money. An analysis of the statement shows a net gain of $631,075 in the legal reserve, and also that the bank loans hold $16,666,076 above the 25 per cent required by law. The following are the changes: Loans—Increase, $12,548,800; specie—decrease, $887,700; circulation—decrease, 102,700; deposits—increase, $8,995,800; legal tenders—increase, $2,640,500.

Money was easy at 4 to 6 per cent.

State bonds were dull and firm.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments

Coupon, 6s	113@4	Coupon, '67	111 7-8
Coupon, '62	110	Coupon, '68	112
Coupon, 5s	110 1-8	10-40s	106 5-8
Coupon, '65	111	Currency 6s	115 1-2
New	110 1-4		
State bonds:			
Missouri 6s	97	Virginia, old	54
Tennessee, old	64	N. Carolina, old	39
Tennessee, new	61	N. Carolina, new	39 1-2
Virginia, new	55		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	73	N. Y. C	112
Western Union	72 1-8	St. Paul	54 1-2
Quicksilver	26	Do pfd	79
Adams Express	51 1-2	Wabash	54
Wells, F.	40 1-2	Do pfd	85
American	60	Fort Wayne	96
United States	60 1-8	Terre Haute	27
Pacific Mail	46 1-8	Do pfd	54
New York Central	97 1-8	Chicago & Alton	103 1-4
N. Y. Central Scrip	93 3-4	Do pfd	122
Erie	18 1-4	C. & R. I.	97 7-8
Erie pfd	35 1-2	Pittsburgh	90 1-4
Harlem	117	Lake Shore	91 5-8
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	22 5-8
Reading	97 1-2	Illinois Central	132
Reading	117	Union Pacific stock	42 1-4
Pittsburgh	92 1-4	Union Pacific bonds	93 1-4
Fort Wayne	71 3-4	U. P. lands	80 1-4
Northwestern pfd	82 1-4	C. P. 6s	105 7-8
R. I.	110 1-2		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	*Shipped.* 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,350	5,324	4,421	6,161
Wheat, bu	22,945	33,216	1,087	3,997
Corn, bu	170,699	62,469	20,859	11,193
Oats, bu	22,099	16,195	10,859	5,108
Grass seed, lbs	3,470	3,860	1,097	
Barley, bu	12,440	2,979		2,565
Grass seed, lbs	28,920	94,439		52,725
Broom corn, lbs		20,000		
Cured meats, lbs	31,000	39,850	29,136	56,619
Do	221,349	35,300	1,297,068	1,797,659
Jackson, George M. Pullman, Mrs. Jessie		28	70	135
Whitehead, each $100; Scranton, Pa., Relief and		549	374	761
Aid Society, $200; Chas. E. Cheney, A. G. Van		211,030	62,020	549,350	336,068
Schaick, Prairie du Chien, each $50; E. E. Hund-		66,300	17,994	63,976	32,308
ley, S. H. Pierce, Geo. S. Jones, S. Holmes, Jr.,		66,300	25,932	23,060	22,376
Mrs. C. Seaverns, T. H. Patterson, Mr. Gardner,		5,013	4,727	1,450	3,440
Bolivia & Simpson, each $10; L. A.		16,988	9,250	3,453	
Gadey, Dr. H. R. Storer, each $20; Chas. Macal-		1,523	481	1,720	810
aster, $30; Dr. Forrester's Church (Aurora), $34.84;		1,070	879	1,586	
C. Brodhead, $5; cash, $2; J. H. Mandeville, Mrs.		180,408	101,628	66,021	249,661
Cottrell, each, $5. Also, the following donations		190	250	150	585
of miscellaneous articles: Blake, Whitehouse &		5,800	26,500	7,470	20,518
Co., 5 tons coal; J. H. Gemrig, surgical instru-		4,393	2,047		
ments; D. W. Kalbe, surgical instruments; Gal-		603	165	305	815
vano-Faradic Co., electro-magnetic machine; Ot-		40	670	300	307
is & Reynolds, surgical instruments; C. G. Udell,			10	27	
crop-ladder; P. O. Neil & Son, crockery; A. D.		350		1,573	1,976
Waldron, 2 tons coal; Ladies' Union Relief Soci-				8,000	507

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 2,416 bu wheat; 3,694 bu corn; 900 bu oats; 535 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 19 o'clock this morning: 61 cars wheat; 333 cars corn; 16 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 22 cars barley. Total 443 cars, or 176,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	*Jan. 15, '72.*	*Jan. 6, '72.*	*Jan. 14, '71.*
Flour, brls	26,060	22,263	26,342
Wheat, bu	130,830	111,062	234,267
Corn, bu	367,970	320,410	405,133
Oats, bu	154,301	122,790	77,330
Rye, bu	21,022	17,542	11,920
Barley, bu	58,935	57,160	14,062
Dressed hogs, No	34,307	12,015	36,713
Live hogs, No	110,581	72,189	78,063
Cattle, No	21,357	7,921	4,614
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	22,707	19,613	26,971
Wheat, bu	2,229	4,468	12,329
Corn, bu	125,516	94,198	44,852
Oats, bu	42,867	46,986	9,779
Rye, bu	11,850	7,312	1,200
Barley, bu	22,603	26,009	12,990
Dressed hogs, No	6,780	7,797	35,409

	Live hogs, No...	30,331	18,434	5,163
	Cattle, No.....	6,805	5,619	3,271

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the week:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Beef, brls	331	516
Pork, brls	3,221	3,281
Lard, lbs	625,779	11,666,837
Meats, lbs	1,361,450	1,769,624

The produce markets were generally firm to-day, but, however, with a fair amount of business done at the reduced prices. The feeling was weak early, but buyers took hold freely, when holders conceded the difference between the views of the two parties.

Highwines were dull and a shade easier, with no transactions. Holders asked 87½, and there were nominal buyers at 87c.

Dressed hogs opened dull and 10c lower, in sympathy with live, buyers refusing to pay over $6.25. Later, $6.30 was paid for odd lots; $6.40 for good shipping lots, and $6.50 for a few choice. The market closed easy. Sales were 2,900 head.

Provisions were moderately active, and lower, to the extent of 10c per brl on pork, and 5c per 100 lbs on lard. The feeling in meats being also weaker. The downward movement noted yesterday was continued last evening at the late Board, but it was noted that packers were free buyers at the decline, the product being offered by a short seller. This fact would probably have made the market stronger to-day, as showing the confidence of those who ought to know most about the situation, but for the large receipts of hogs at the Stock Yards. This circumstance is always depressing when occurring on Saturday, as the shippers seldom care to buy to hold over for another week. The early lots of product was decidedly dull, and there were free sellers at the reduced prices of last evening, but no pressure appeared, chiefly from among the short interest, and the market strengthened. There is little doubt, however, that consideration of money lies ready for investment in pork if prices should decline (say) another dollar per brl, but it is doubtful if any large investments will be made unless a material decline is established. We have already packed 350,000 brls of hogs this winter, with a fair prospect of exceeding a million. This will give a fair packing stock of produce to be disposed of, though it is conceded that present stocks are relatively small. The packers are now overrunning their business pork, which fact accounts for its relative weakness. The market closed firm at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.00; do seller February, $13.15@13.20; do seller March, $13.40@13.45; do seller April, $13.60@13.65. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8½c; do seller February, 8½c; do seller March, 8½c. Green meats at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs; 7½@7¾c for short clear; and 6@6½c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 6c for rough sides; 6½c for short ribs; 6¾c for short clear. Pork closed $1@2 higher than the above quotations for loose. Sales—Cumberlands, 5c. Sweet pickled hams, 9½c. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25. Extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8½@8½c. Stearine was reported at 10½ brls mess pork seller the month, $13.00; 200 brls do at $13.20; 200 brls do at $13.25; 500 brls do at $13.75; 1,000 brls do seller February at $13.15; 500 brls do at $13.20; 1,500 brls do at $13.25; 1,000 brls do seller last half February at $13.25@; 1,000 brls do seller month at $13.40; 300 brls do at $13.45; 300 brls do seller April at $13.60; 500 brls do at $13.65; 1,000 brls do seller May at $13.75@; 1,000 brls do at $8.55; 1,000 lbs do at $8.60; 1,000 lbs do seller February at 8½c; 500 lbs do seller March at 8½c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 100,000 lbs do seller March at 4½c; 350 boxes Cumberlands at 5½c; 100 boxes long clear at 6½c; 500 boxes short rib at 6½c; 100,000 lbs short ribs, and 100,000 lbs short clear on private terms; 2,000 lbs sweet pickled hams at 9c; 40,000 lbs do at 7½c; 5,000 pcs do at 7½c; 5,000 pcs do at 7c.

The following are the packing returns from the principal points:

	To date.	*Same time last season.*	*Total last season.*
Chicago	350,000	601,273	918,000
Cincinnati	300,000		300,000
Louisville	300,000	228,317	243,000
St. Louis	200,000	241,000	241,000
Milwaukee	180,000	140,000	341,000
Indianapolis	122,000		108,000
Cincinnati	100,000	75,000	75,000

The *Daily Commercial Report and Market Review* has received returns from 142 of the principal packing points in the United States. The same show the number packed to date, 1,600,000; last season, and the estimates for the season of 1871-72, as follows: To date, 3,832,000; total last season, 4,584,228; total estimate for the season of 1871-72, 4,267,000.

Flour was less active, at unchanged quotations. The offerings were in excess of the demand, and heretofore—a little on local account, and some for Southern shipment, none for the East. Sales were reported of 125 brls white winter extra (Nashville, Eagle, and Latham) at $8.25; 100 brls spring extras at $5.85; 100 brls low do at $5.00; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.75@5.00; 100 brls do at $4.90; 30 brls buckwheat flour $6.00; 25 brls do at $5.75. Total, 640 brls. 100 tons bran at $14.50 on track, and 10 tons do, to arrive, at $14.00.

Wheat was moderately active, but averaged 1@2c lower on cash lots, and 1@2c lower on the deferred options, but was firm at the decline. The early private telegrams from Liverpool quoted that market as dull and tending downward, and New York followed suit. The first sales were made at 97½c seller February, the closing price of yesterday afternoon, but on the receipt of the above news it quickly dropped to $1.95½. This brought out buyers, and with continued trading the option improved slowly to $1.94, and closed firm at $1.93½. Seller the month sold at $1.93½@1.93; seller April at $1.93@1.93; seller last half February at $1.94@1.95; and seller March at $1.96@1.96½, all closing with holders at outside figures. No. 3 spring was nominal at $1.86@1.87. Cash sales were reported of 13,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.93½; 5,000 bu do at $1.95½; 16,000 bu do at $1.94½; 5,000 bu do at $1.93½; 400 bu No 3 spring at $1.87½; total, 39,500 bu.

Corn was less active at 1@2c decline, due not so much to news from the East as to the fact that speculators are holding back, and the large receivers are understood to be closed against it. Corn still comes in, the inspection this morning being 367,000 bu, the largest of the season, and while the inquiry from neither source was at all active, the combined demand proved sufficient to take off the most. Sales were reported at $@5.00@6.00 for inferior to common; at $4.50@5.00 for medium, and at $5.25@6.00 for good to choice. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES:

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 to 4 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.....$ 5.75@6.00

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs.....5.25@5.50

Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.....4.75@5.00

Good Steers—Medium steers and good Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs.....3.75@4.25

Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs.....3.00@4.00

Bulls—Light and thin cows and steers.....2.50@3.75

HOGS.

The receipts of the past week have been 111,568, against 76,800 last week, 91,674 week before last, and 78,818 for the corresponding week last year. For the two weeks ending to-night the receipts aggregate 187,368, against 149,593 for the corresponding two weeks last year. In this depreciation of the live stock market the past week has been of the live stock market the past week has been of the most uninterrupted activity. In addition to an almost uninterrupted activity. In addition to an urgent packing demand, there has been an active movement on the part of shippers, so that large as have been the daily arrivals, no accumulation as have been the daily arrivals, no accumulation was witnessed, everything selling about as fast as received. The quality of the hogs was unexceptionable, the average being equal to that of any week of the season, but from this time forward a steady deterioration is looked for.

To-day the markets was the active and easier. A scarcity of cars checked the movements of shippers, and the competition between packers was not spirited enough to sustain prices, which eased off 10c per 100 lbs, the market closing quiet at $4.10@4.15 for common light, unsevered, and $4.20@4.25 for medium and mixed lots; $4.30@4.35 for heavy to choice. The following were among the transactions:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
55	194	4.15	80	240	4.25	72	258	4.30
63	204

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Past and Future Events at the Academy of Music.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels--A Wild Cat at the Globe.

Musical and Dramatic Affairs in Other Paris of the World.

Chicago.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The four nights of the opening week at the Academy of Music saw that architectural miracle crowded with the finest of audiences, and there is no risk in predicting that, for a long time to come, the Academy is to be our chief reliance in the better class of amusements. The Wyndham company has conducted the inauguration auspiciously, though under unfavorable circumstances among themselves, as the absence of Mrs. Sidney Cowell makes an awkward gap in the casts of their pet pieces. Miss Burt has done her best to fill her place, and has, withal, done exceedingly well in "Ours." This week "Caste" is to be given for three nights, together with a special "Caste" matinee on Wednesday. On the remaining three nights and the Saturday matinee, "Miriam's Crime" will be given.

Next week comes Robert McWade, with his realistic version of "Rip Van Winkle," including the veritable dog Snyder. He remains one week only, to be followed by Lucille Western, and she by Joe Murphy in "Help."

Acquisitions are being made to the Academy stock company, which will be in readiness for the beginning of the star season. It is probable that the new leading lady will be Mrs. D. R. Allen, whose connection with the Museum and Dearborn Theatre companies established her as one of the strongest of favorites. M. C. Daly, formerly of Hooley's company, is engaged for first comedian, and Mr. May wood, from the New York and Boston Theatres, as "juvenile man."

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The entertainment at the West Side Opera House will hereafter be conducted by a new management, the organization now being Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. It will be remembered that Arlington afterward extended further than the name, and that it enlarges the range of proprietorship so that the firm is now made up of the finest interlocutor and stage manager in the minstrel business, and two "end" men who have no superiors and few equals. The combination is a strong one, and is well calculated to monopolize minstrelsy in Chicago for some time to come. Mr. Sam. Myers still remains in connection with the concern as manager. It has been fully determined by the four gentlemen above named to build, the ensuing season, a magnificent theatre on the South Side, and probably on Dearborn street, to be fully equal in capacity to the old Dearborn Theatre.

The programme at the West Side Opera House for this week includes ballads by Dwyer, Smith, and Phillips, and comic songs by Arlington and Cotton, with a descriptive finale of "City Horse Cars," while in the second part are to be a new song and dance by Morton; a banjo solo by Sam Sharpley; a selected ballad by Dwyer; "Musical Eccentricities," by Morton; "Soiree de Magique," by Arlington and Price; "Obeying Orders," by Kemble, Cotton, and Morton; and, finally, a piece, the "American Tourists," introducing Arlington, Kemble, Cotton, Booker, DeCourcey, and Kent.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Marietta Ravel, with her expressive pantomime and muscular accomplishments, has made a most successful week of it at the Globe, and "Jarino" is good, honest. This week she appears in the first of her new partnership plays called "Wild Cat; or, Marriage by Moonlight," by the author of "Bertha." The farce of "Who's Who," concludes the performance.

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETY'S CONCERT TROUPE

give an entertainment under the auspices of the Star Lecture Course, to-morrow evening, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, and on Monday evening at the Union Park Congregational Church, as a part of the West Side Course. The programme is as follows:

1. Trio--"The Mariners".....Randegger
Mrs. Smith, Mr. Pasedena, Mr. Barnabee.
2. Ballad--"You and I".....Claribel
Mr. Pasedena.
3. Prayer and Barcarole.....Myerbeer
Mrs. Smith.
4. Solo, Cornet--Pacilla--Air with varia.....Hartman
Mr. Arbuckle.
5. Quartette--"There's one I love dearly".....Rucken
Mrs. Smith, Mr. Clark, Mr. Barnabee, Mr. Pasedena.
6. Song--"The King and the Miller".....Keller
Mr. Barnabee.
7. Song--"The Chalet Horn".....Glover
Mrs. Smith.
CORNET OBLIGATO BY MR. ARBUCKLE.
8. Serenade--"Come into the Garden, Maud".....Balfe
Mr. Pasedena.
9. Solo, Cornet--Levrathan Polka.....Levy
Mr. Arbuckle.
10. Duo--"Ill Perdono".....Verdi
Mrs. Smith, Mr. Pasedena.
11. Song--(Humorous)--"Mrs. Wayne's Party".....Harton
Mr. Barnabee.
12. Trio--"La Torabonda".....Adam
Mrs Smith, Mr. Pasedena, Mr. Barnabee.

The South Side concert will be preceded by an organ overture by Professor Hainbach, and on the West Side by Professor Knopfel.

MUSICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The happy success of the concert given at First Baptist Church, a few weeks ago, has induced the Young People's Association to announce a series of four grand organ concerts, the first to be given Tuesday evening, January 23, upon which occasion the celebrated solo organist, Mr. J. V. Flager, will perform, assisted by the best musical talent in the city.

It is proposed to give a concert on the West Side, on February 1, for the benefit of Miss Blanche Tucker, a young and accomplished pianist of this city. She will be assisted by the leading amateur talent of the city. Particulars will be announced hereafter.

TURNER HALL.

The programme for the concert this afternoon, at West Twelfth street Turner Hall, is as follows:

1. March..Prince Frederick Carl.....Bilse.
2. Concert Overture.....Kalliwoda.
3. Waltz--"Immortalen".....Gungl.
4. Reminiscences of Konigratz.....Mensel.
5. Song, "Approach of Spring".....E. Bach.
6. Polka--Polka.....Neumann.
7. Duo, Cornet and Trombone--Louisville Cornet Quartet.
8. Dos Sirenes Galop.....Neumann.
9. Overture, "Der Freischutz".....Weber.
10. Potpourri, The Opera Glass.....Dietha.
11. Hortense Quadrille.....Hermann.

Amusements Elsewhere.

DRAMATIC.

Edwin Forrest has been playing a five-night engagement in St. Louis.

--Joe Murphy, with "Help," played a profitable week at Cincinnati's Dan Rice's Opera House.

--Mrs. J. A. Oates and Dan Rice were at Savannah, Ga., last week.

--It is a singular fact that not one actor attended the funeral of Barney Williams.

--Jefferson began an engagement at the New Orleans Varieties Theatre last week, and was splendidly received.

--Rose Coombs and company were in Baltimore last week, as was also Blind Tom and the Moulton Concert Troupe.

--Punch says the shortness of locomotives on the U. P. Road is due to the fact that the sensation drama is using up all the locomotives in the country.

--Mr. Frank Mayo is to fill a three-weeks' engagement at the Boston Theatre at the close of his operatic engagement now progressing.

--The Building Inspectors of Philadelphia have examined all the places of amusement, and find they can be emptied within five minutes in case of fire.

--Dumas' last dramatic production, "La Princesse Georges," is pronounced, in its conversational parts, "very witty, but often very immoral."

--Since her marriage, Olive Logan has taken to lecturing on "Nice Young Men." The honey-moon will probably be expected to announce a disquisition on "Deaf Old Duffers."

--McCan Buchanan is laid up with the rheumatism in Indianapolis, and his week at that city will surely come. The members of his troupe are also laid up, their malady being a want of wardrobe.

--A happy instance of cause and effect was that at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on New Year's Eve. "The Blue Devils" were followed quite naturally by the "Serious Family."

--Lydia Thompson, in St. Louis, improved the occasion of the Grand Duke's visit by announcing her appearance "under the patronage and presence of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis." She only charged $3 admission.

--Fechter has gone to Europe, ostensibly to engage actors for the Fourteenth street Theatre, which he recently leased. It is said, however, that he is afraid of the speculation and will probably not carry it out.

--Macready is supposed to have been deeply in debt, for in one of his soliloquies he disposes of no less than three duns. "If it were done when 'tis done then 'twere well 'twere done quickly."

--As already stated, a ballet is being taken at the Queen's Theatre, London, to decide which is to be the next Shakspearean revival. "Hamlet" is at present first favorite, but votes have been received for "Jack Sheppard" and "Susan Hopley."

--The principal theatrical novelty in London is Mr. W. S. Gilbert's mythological comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea," which is described as a great success at the Haymarket. At the other theatres, artist accounts, matters were extremely quiet, owing to the illness of the Prince of Wales.

--Mrs. Agnes Robertson Boucicault has made a charming impression on her return to the stage at the London Gaiety as *Bida* in her husband's new drama. She is older and stouter, but the same pleasing creature as of old, and acts quite as well. They have just produced "Don Pasquale" at Covent Garden.

--The Wyndhams barely realized expenses in Memphis, while Pauline Thompson and her blondes, who succeeded them, reaped a rich harvest. A local critic accounts for it thus:

> Not only Hercules, when, with winning tread,
> Her classic form he chanced to meet,
> Could see the muscles on her galley-slave,
> But Cupid's muscle on her neck.

--Boucicault is to appear as Lord Dundreary at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the 12th and 13th inst. He has been entertaining Boston with the same character. The *Herald* in the latter city claims to have heard a young lady make this criticism of the performance: "I think it was quite a splendid play--all except that old fop Sothern."

--John S. Clarke, the distinguished American comedian, is performing at the Strand Theatre, London. Nothing since he appeared in *Dr. Pangloss* for the one hundredth and fiftieth time. This is one of the most extraordinary successes on the stage. *Dr. Pangloss* is one of the choicest characters of comedy, and requires a high order of talent to make a true representation. The success of Mr. Clarke in the original comical mood of *Pangloss*, confirms the estimate we have to be held at home, as one of the first of living comedians.

--The most recent French sentiment is that of a Mlle. Geraldine, a young woman whose performances have often received great applause. The girl was greeting with M. Lecocq and the prodigious flight through the air from the dress circle to a trapeze hanging from the ceiling near the stage, and when in mid-air she loosened her grasp and was precipitated with immense force upon the footlights. She was taken up mangled and bleeding, and was not expected to survive. This horrible affair, which occurred at the Union Park Theatre, New York, took place at a matinee.

--James Steele MacKaye, who came to this country, almost a year ago, from Paris, and has since been lecturing to public and private, about the scientific system of the French philosopher Delsarte, as applied to the art of acting, has left our shores, and has not reserved to give, on the stage of St. James Theatre, New York, a practical exposition of his teacher's principles and his own abilities. Neither the projected emancipation of Washington Allston's "dream child," nor the player were successful, as the latter showed no genius, but merely a complacent, strutting mediocrity.

--The Titusville *Herald* says: "The boys don't do things now like they did when Noah Webster was making spelling-books. An old man near Pleasantville the other day found a rude boy posting Lydia Thompson leg bills all over his door-yard fence, and desired him to desist; but the young fellow coolly told him plainly he would not, and slapped up another naughty picture.

--"Won't you?" said the old man; "then I will wash you down." So in pulled out a horse-pistol and shot several times at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, for the old man was cross-eyed, and could not hit a barn door. "Well, well," said the old man, "if neither words nor horse-pistols will do, I must try what virtue is in nitro-glycerine," so the old man pulled out a two-quart can of torpedo mixture, and exploded it under the chap, who coolly whistled 'If Ever I Cease to Love,' while the old man swore, roaring away into the sky like a kite. Moral--Never try to reclaim the wicked with nitro-glycerine unless you are sure to go up yourself."

--Haight's circus was at Albany, Georgia, on New Year's Day. Four new cages were received there, and it became necessary to change some of the animals. To transfer the lions, a rifle was placed on his neck, but he managed to slip it over his head. The keeper entered the cage to adjust it, and as soon as he entered the lion sprang upon him, who was enraged, sprang upon him. The scene was thrilling in the extreme. The man screamed and yelled in an oath and a prayer alternating. The fight was for life. The keeper fought desperately to keep from being killed outright. His clothes were literally torn to shreds, but by almost supernatural efforts he prevented his flesh being lacerated. He was rescued by some of the men attaching the hyena with crow-bars. Those who saw the scene say they never wish to see another like it.

--Miss Charlotte Cushman is spending her hard-earned money in a way that is a proper example to others. She contributed largely to the construction and equipment of a primary school in Boston, and on its dedication, May 1, a week ago, made an address to the scholars, in which she said she was very happy of the opportunity of meeting them then and very sorry that she had been kept waiting, for she considered punctuality the first thing in life. "Punctuality," said she, "is a quality which will be prized the other States, and, if so, we shall have opportunity to hear "Africaine," "Dinorah," and "Faust," as they have only, if ever, been sung on this side of the Atlantic.

--The sums spent on the construction of the New Opera, in Paris, up to the present time, including the ground, have reached 12,000,000 francs, 6,500,000 francs being still required to complete it. The building, commenced in 1861, was to have been inaugurated in 1870; but when it will be completed it is impossible to say, and depends entirely on the funds allowed to the contractor.

--Richard Wagner has addressed a note to the Magistrate of the city of Bayreuth, in respect to his great Niebelungen theatrical festival, to be held there in the autumn of 1873. In it he requests authorities to furnish the ground on which his new theatre shall be erected, having a breadth and depth of at least two hundred feet. For further makes inquiries about lodgings in the city, saying that it will have to receive two hundred artists for a space of four weeks, and at least 3,000 strangers may be expected during the play. Wagner states that the performance will only be attended by invited guests and patrons, though a certain amount of seats will be placed at the free disposal of the citizens of Bayreuth.

--A letter from Lisbon gives rather an amusing account of operatic affairs in that city, where Verdi's "Macbeth" is being performed with great success, not, however, as a matter of choice, but of necessity. It has proved impossible to find a tenor for Lisbon; it is consequently necessary to find an opera without a tenor part, and "Macbeth," not remarkable for any other part, exactly answers the purpose. The piece is principally sustained by Mlle. Friedl and the *genial e simpatica Americana*, Miss Laura Harris, formerly at Her Majesty's Theatre.

--A season of German operas is about to be attempted at the Stadt Theatre, New York. Madame Fabbri, who was so popular here several years ago, is to be the prima donna. She will introduce her pupil, Miss Anna Elcer, who came out with the Vienna Lady Orchestra, as a rather mature but promising debutante. Mr. Habelmann, the baritone of the same company, who, to say the least of him, is better than any baritone in the Stadt Theatre, is to be the stage director of the troupe is secured by a combination with the Habelmann-Formes company, just returned from their travels. The repertoire will be Rosetti, Mr. Habelmann, Mr. Bernhard, Mr. Carl Formes, and other favorites of the East Side. Among the operas to be produced are "D'Africaine," "La Favorite," and Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

THE EFFECT OF APPLAUSE.

This is what occurred in Geneva, Switzerland, on account of the presence of the green-eyed monster:

Gounod's "Faust" was performed, and one Mlle. Dufaure sang *Marguerite*. During the first act the other singers, even more applause than was bestowed upon her so much that she refused to go on the stage in the second act. A new scene was ensued, the manager stepped before the curtain and said that Mlle. Dufaure refused to sing because the audience showed its displeasure at her. He appealed to the gentlemen to do better toward her. Some laughed and refused, but most of the audience promised to gratify her. So she reappeared. A storm of applause greeted her. She went tears of joy. Repeated the applause. The singer then gave flowers to their turn, and refused to play. So the manager had to dismiss the audience and refund the money.

THEATRICAL EARNINGS.

The Nilsson Italian Opera season finally closed in New York on Wednesday, "Lucia" being presented. On the night previous, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, "Mignon" was sung to a very large and enthusiastic audience. This was altogether, it is said, the most brilliant Nilsson performance ever given in Brooklyn. From Oct. 25 to Dec. 30, Nilsson appeared thirty-eight times in opera. The entire receipts during this period were $153,866.10. The largest amount was received on the occasion of the Grand Duke's visit, Nov. 26, when "Faust" was presented. The receipts on that occasion were $6,922. The next largest was on Nov. 1, when the same opera was on the boards, the house then containing $6,717.75. The smallest amount received was on the 21st ult., when the receipts were only $1,377--not enough to cover expenses.

AN ENGLISH ARTIST'S ILLUSTRATION.

The sad results of the injudicious use of illustrated papers are narrated as follows by the Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

There was a ludicrous incident happened at a concert last week. I believe that it is an established fact that some people make it a business to find the mortification of a young lady attending the concert, unaccustomed to fashion the belt of the seat, regarding the effect of the operation as illustrated by people the old story of how a certain city was about to be besieged by a powerful army, and the citizens were told that they might carry away on their backs whatever they most prized. Each woman took a man. Of the gentlemen present, it has been said, there are so weak in their backs that many men would be left behind. It seemed a pretty sight. There was a young, delicate creature, with the whole Tammany Ring on her back, and she smiling as if in sweet unconsciousness of the load. I forget the last straw that broke the old story of how a certain city was about to be besieged by a powerful army, and the citizens were told that they might carry away on their backs whatever they most prized. Each woman took a man. Of the gentlemen present, it has been said, there are so weak in their backs that many men would be left behind. It seemed a pretty sight. There was a young, delicate creature, with the whole Tammany Ring on her back, and she smiling as if in sweet unconsciousness of the load. I forget the last straw that broke the camel's back, but it was probably the sight of the "Last" picture until the dress was adjusted. [Boston Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

JENNY LIND IN ITALY.

A letter from Italy, dated December 12, has the following interesting reference to Jenny Lind:

Florence, notwithstanding my Paris is once more accessible, is beginning to look up a goodly number of its winter visitors. The most notable of these is once great contralto, Jenny Lind, who, with her family, has taken a villa in Florence for the winter months. Of course all the Americans are flocking to see and hear this famous songstress, and as opportunity was given last evening by the fair wife of the American Consul, Mr. I. I. Graham, of her elegant apartments, where a most delightful entertainment was given in honor of Madame Goldschmidt. Nearly 100 persons were present, mostly Americans. Madame Goldschmidt sang three times, and received the most flattering encomiums for her magnificent rendering of each piece. She looked very well in an Indian muslin cape and fall of lace over the back hair, which is still very rich in color, and has also charmed her audience thirty years ago, looked somewhat stout, but still the elegant full dress and queenly manner captivated no less than formerly. Her voice has lost much of its old sweetness of quality, but has gained in power and compass, and the same exquisite voice has lost none of its pathos. She looks fully her age, and that magnificent voice has lost none of its pathos. She looks fully her age, and that magnificent voice has lost none of its pathos. She looks fully her age, and that magnificent